

An aerial photograph of a landscape featuring a winding river, agricultural fields, and a dense forest in the background. The text is overlaid on this image.

'Landscape Services' as a Spatial Planning Concept

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Decentralisation

Nota Ruimte:

- “Decentraal wat kan, centraal wat moet.”

(“Decentral what is possible, central what is necessary.”)

- Decision-making on changing landscapes: domain of local actor groups

Decentralisation

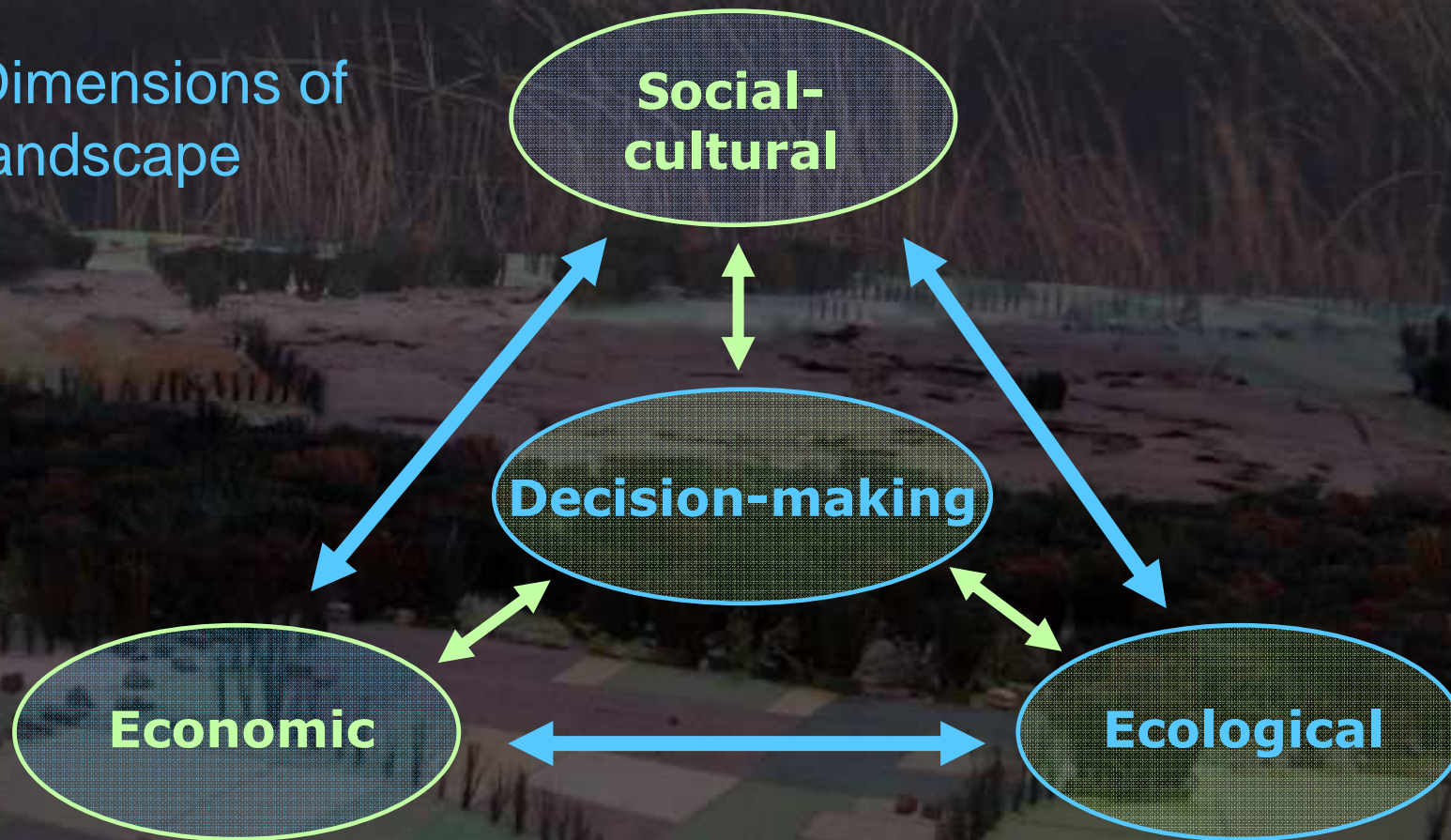
- Political/societal question:
 - How to accomplish additional value of landscapes?
- Scientific question:
 - How can the concept of ecosystem services be used in interactive decision-making on landscape development, so on **local scale**?

Contents

- In this presentation:
 - The basis for an interactive planning method
 - Which is also the basis for my PhD
 - Research questions addressed in PhD

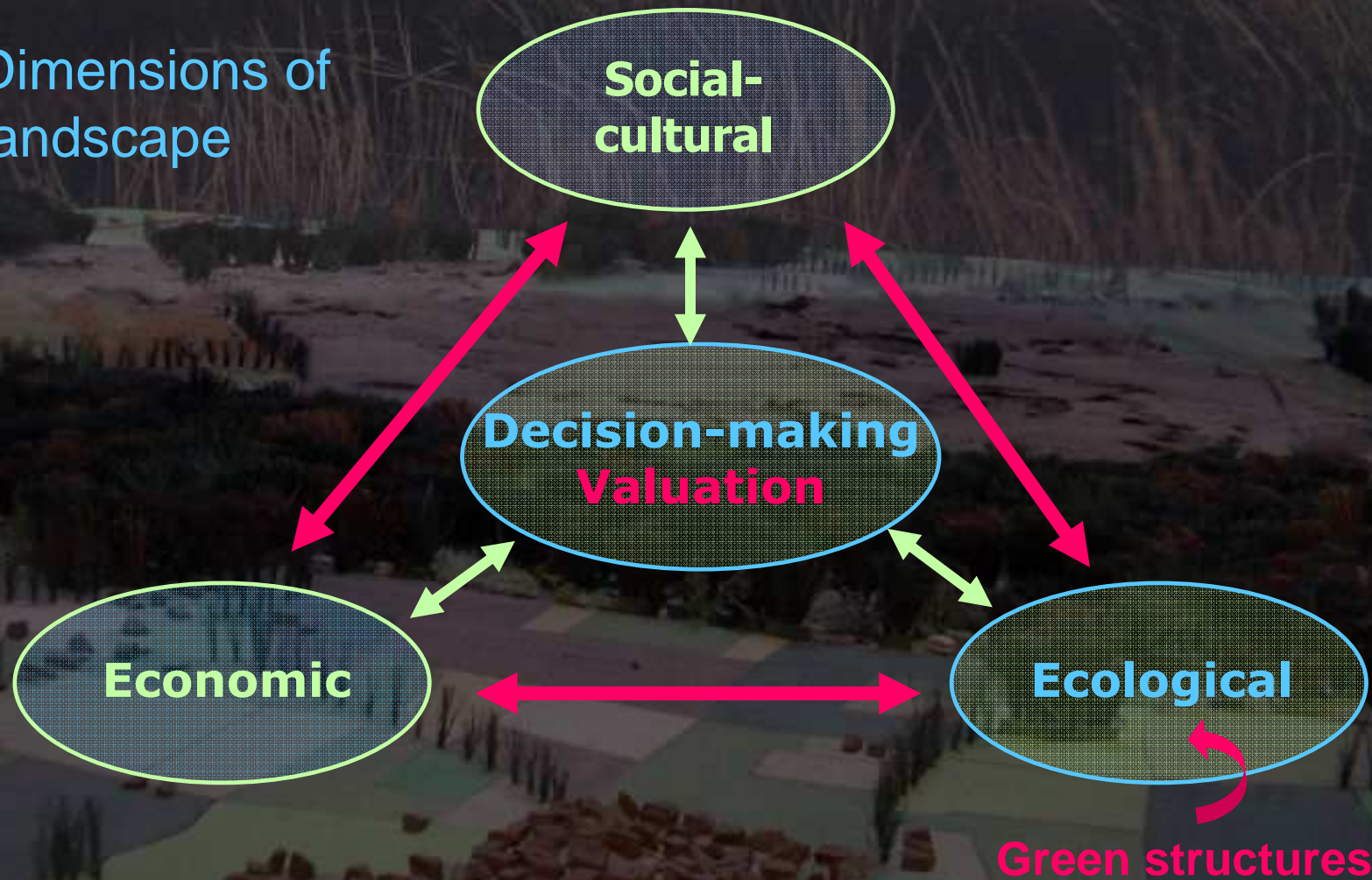
Sustainable Development

Dimensions of
landscape



Focus research

Dimensions of
landscape



Form-Function-Value Chain

- Requirements for decision-making/spatial planning:



Examples:

- certain area and configuration
- area and location of trees

Examples:

- specific target species
- a specific lower chance of flooding

Examples:

- protected species: policy
- a feeling of safety

Form-Function-Value Chain

- Requirements for spatial planning:

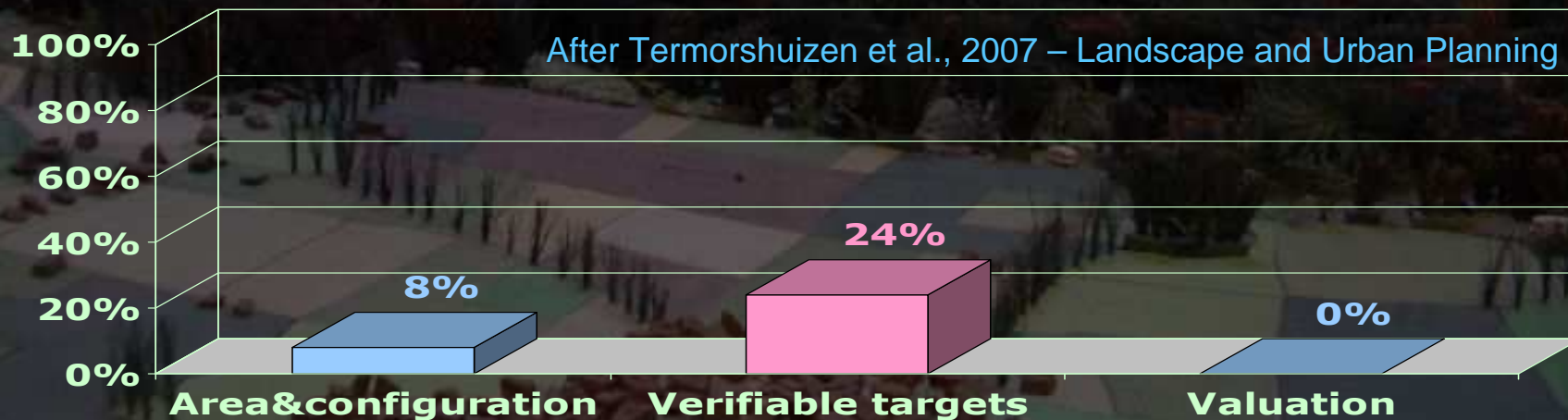


Form-Function-Value Chain

- Actually being used in decision-making at landscape level?
- Example Function: Biodiversity

Thesis – Example Biodiversity

- 38 landscape plans
- Results:



Form-Function-Value Chain

- Actually being used in decision-making at landscape level?
- Example Function: Biodiversity
- Gap between scientific knowledge and its application in practice
- Confirmed by a.o. Cash et al. (2003) and McNie (2007)

Possible Causes Gap

1. **Credibility** (scientific adequacy): no available information or the available information is not reliable
2. **Saliency** (relevance): information has the wrong scale, a too narrow focus or is not context-sensitive
3. **Legitimacy** (transparency, objectivity, respect for actors' values): knowledge not developed together with actors
 - In this research focus on 2 & 3

Closing the Gap

- Possible solution: an umbrella concept
 - at the landscape level
 - based on ecosystem services
 - so link to local structures and to values
- On the one hand, narrowing of the concept of ecosystem services: scale
- On the other hand, broadening of the concept: link to spatial structures, handles for actors; not only ecological processes; landscape as a whole

Landscape Functions & Services



Scientific knowledge

Salience:

Landscape scale (=local)

Also influence of roads, car parks etc.

Applicable on different situations

Quantitative

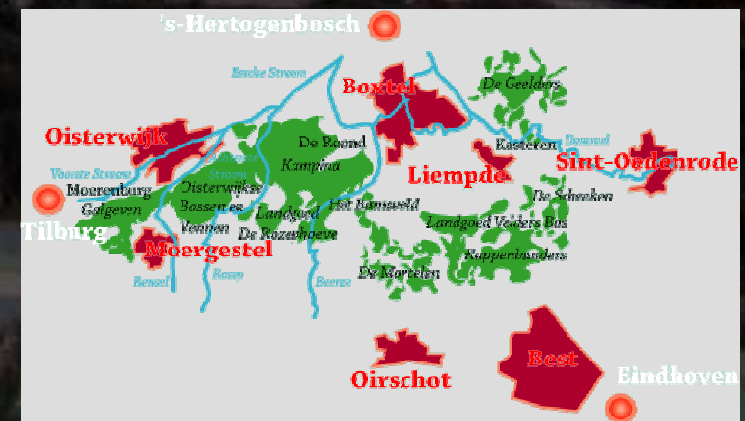
Legitimacy:

Knowledge developed together with actors (co-production)

Interactive planning method developed together with actors

My PhD-research

- Part 1: needed knowledge (saliency)
- Part 2: planning tool (legitimacy)
- Case study in National Landscape 'Groene Woud'; development of knowledge/tool interactively with actors



Main research question

- How could the landscape services concept be developed into a **planning tool**?
 - for integrating sustainable landscape development into spatial planning at the local scale
 - which is recognised by and useful to actors

Sub questions

1. Is there a **gap** between scientific knowledge on form-function-value chains and the application in planning cases?
2. How can the concept of landscape services be **defined** to be useful to actors?
3. How could landscape services be used in interactive planning? What **knowledge** is needed?
4. Does the concept **facilitate** the planning process?